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APRON WEEK—See the WINDOW.

The M. M. Wykes Co.
2335 Washington Ave.

STANDARD TELEPHONES
For Editorial, News and Society Department, Call Only Phone No. 421.
For Subscription and Advertising Department, Call Phone No. 55.

RANDOM REFERENCES

Millinery Opening will be held at the La Mode, 2438 Washington avenue, Saturday night. Music from 8 to 10. The public is cordially invited to attend.

Old papers for sale at the Standard Office, 25c per hundred.

Returns from Vacation—Dr. J. P. Dineen has returned from a month's vacation in the east, Yankton, S. D., and local points, Chicago and Omaha were visited.

Call 421 for the news, editorial and society departments of the Standard.

Lodge Furniture—The furniture ordered by the Woodmen of the World for their new quarters in the Fraternity block has been installed by the Ogden Furniture and Carpet company and as a result the lodge rooms of the Woodmen present a rich, cozy appearance. The furniture is of a neat design, built especially for lodge purposes and has proved exceedingly satisfactory to the members of the lodge.

First-Class Auto Service—Call up Elite Cafe, Phone 72.

School Conference—County Superintendent W. N. Peterson, Supt. J. M. Mills of the city schools, and Miss Mathilda Peterson will go to Salt Lake tomorrow to attend the state convention of county and city school superintendents called by State Superintendent A. C. Nelson. The meetings will continue throughout Friday and Saturday.

Bramwell carries everything in Books, Stationery and Office Supplies.

Lecture on Explosives—Before an audience of railroad men, merchants and others, Col. J. L. Taylor, assistant chief inspector of safe transportation of explosives and other dangerous articles, will speak on the subject in the Armory on September 15. Invitations to attend have been sent out to all railroad men and dealers who ship explosives. In addition to the lecture, a question box will be conducted. Questions to be answered will be received by Superintendent T. F. Rowlands of the Southern Pacific before September 14.

G. W. Tripp, the Photographer in your town, 2204 25th St.

Storms Destroy Roads—S. W. Lewis and Henry C. Lewis, two Philadelpha transcontinental automobile tourists, who arrived in Ogden yesterday after selling their machine to a sheepman, report that the impassable conditions of roads in Nevada at present cause automobilists to ship their cars from Kelton to Reno to avoid the gullies and washouts caused by recent storms.

Advertisers must have their copy ready for the Evening Standard the evening before the day on which the advertisement is to appear in order to insure publication.

Terminal Station—According to W. E. Bangasser, chief clerk of the railway mail service in Ogden, there is still some "red tape" to be gone through with in Washington before orders to open the local terminal station can be given. He expects to receive advice concerning the station before September 15.

Mormon and all other church publications at Bramwell's.

Wanted women and girls to pack fruit; experience not necessary; good wages. Ogden Fruit Growers Association. Phone 510.

There's never any fault to find with B. G. Butler.

Stork Brings a Little Girl—The proverbial stork brought joy to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Honsberger of Rose Court a few days ago when he left a fine baby girl, the first girl born to the Honsberger family in four generations. Mr. and Mrs. Honsberger are former residents of Toronto, Canada.

Don't fail to attend the opening dance Five Points, Saturday, September 13.

Ready for Concrete—The Villadsen Brothers Construction company has moved a concrete mixer to the Perry building site in readiness to commence concrete work. The ruins of the old building are about removed and the forms for the new are being made ready.

Trains Delayed—Because of a washout near Sidney, Neb., yesterday, trains on the Union Pacific were delayed several hours into Ogden. It was reported here that thirty-four freight cars were delayed. No. 19 arrived in Ogden about four hours late today.

On Inspection—Superintendent William Jeffers of the Union Pacific with headquarters in Cheyenne arrived in Ogden today for a general inspection.

Heavy Fruit Shipments—Fifty-five cars of fruit from this vicinity will be sent east during the day. As a result of the heavy fruit traffic,

BABY WITH THE REDDEST HAIR

Will Be Presented With a Silver Cup by a Salt Lake Man Who When Young Had Locks of Flaming Red—Prizes For the Neatest and Prettiest Attendants—Date of Big Event of Fashion Show Is 2 o'clock, Friday, Sept. 26.

To the baby entered in the Fashion Show baby parade who is under one year and has the reddest hair, B. F. Redman of Salt Lake will present a handsome silver cup. Chairman A. G. Horn, of the Baby show committee, was exceedingly happy to make that announcement today. It appears that Mr. Redman was at one time celebrated for the amount and redness of his hair. But time has passed and now he has but little of hair or color. The prize is offered in the hopes that much brilliant hair will be displayed for his delight.

The chairman also announces that the Ogden Savings bank will give twenty-five \$2 savings accounts to prize winners. In addition there are dolls, cups and various other prizes, which bring the total number to 40. No child will be permitted to win more than one prize.

The parade will be along two blocks of Washington avenue, from Twenty-third street to Twenty-fifth street. Prizes are to be offered to the best decorated go-cart or carriage and prizes will be given to the neatest and prettiest attendants.

Awarding of prizes will be made on

the City Hall park immediately after the parade, which is to be held Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, September 26. The judges have not been announced, but the committee has in mind some suitable people who no doubt will give complete satisfaction, or as much satisfaction as can be given at a baby show.

The automobile parade committee has a complete list of the automobiles in Weber county and personal requests to enter the parade are being mailed and even personal calls are being made. Advice on how to decorate will be given by the committee. While autumn leaves will be used to a great extent, several are planning more elaborate decorations with various forms of paper material. The cars will be illuminated with various designs of lanterns.

The music committee has invited bands from all the cities near Ogden and the band music promises to be a feature. Members of that committee believe that the bands of Brigham, Bountiful, Fort Douglas, Huntsville, and the Industrial school will be in line. The Ogden A. F. of M. band has been engaged for the full two days.

clerks in the Pacific Fruit Express office have been working until midnight.

Have a fine time. Five Points Dancing Hall opens Saturday September 13.

Goes to Washington—H. A. Smith of the forestry service leaves today for Washington, D. C.

Daughters to Meet—The Daughters of the Mormon Battalion will meet at 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon with Mrs. M. L. Krumpnerman, 2321 Quincey avenue.

Hotel Runners' Row—Four hotel runners, representing Ogden hotels at the Union depot, called at the police station this morning to have Chief W. I. Norton act as mediator in a dispute long standing. Keen competition was given as the cause of the ill feeling existing among them.

Head of Church—President J. F. Smith of the Latter-day Saints was in Ogden yesterday attending the regular monthly meeting of Amalgamated Sugar company.

Pay Day—When the series of whistles from the big siren on the Southern Pacific shops sounded at 10:30 o'clock this morning, the employees in the shops were given their pay checks. Today is the monthly pay day.

Cobb Injured—Paul Cobb, Ogden's clever centerfielder is out of the game today as a result of being hit with a pitched ball yesterday. He hopes to be in the game in Salt Lake tomorrow. "Dad" Gilmin will play in center field.

Fred Clark Here—Fred Clark, formerly of Ogden, but now manager of the Boise team of the Western Tri-state league, and Ray Blauser, brother of Ogden's rightfielder, are in Ogden and have been interested fans during the present series.

Paper for Parade—Frank Rose, of the industrial parade committee, went to Salt Lake today to order more than a ton of paper decorations for floats and automobiles.

Committed to Asylum—Judge James A. Howell and Drs. C. E. Coulter and George A. Dickson, sitting as a lunacy board, today committed Mrs. Montana Pryor to the state mental hospital. She will be taken to Provo this afternoon by Deputy Sheriff Oren Hadlock.

Marriage License—Marriage licenses have been issued to Thomas F. Parr and Ella Pearson of Ogden; William Hodgson of San Francisco and Mildred Earley of New Orleans; Carroll T. Pullum of Trenton and Ella P. Anderson of Bluebell and to Clarence G. Eklund and Eva O. Lindh of Ogden.

Peach Market Slow—Manager J. M. White of the Utah Fruit Exchange states that he is shipping from ten to twelve cars of peaches a day, but that the market is rather slow.

On a Vacation—Louis Lotgreen, chief inspector of the waterworks department, has gone to Omaha and other cities to spend a ten days' vacation which the city commissioners have granted him. He will accompany B. B. Brooks who is making a shipment of lambs to market.

Called to Denver—D. A. Smyth has been called to Denver on important business.

B. M. ROBINSON DIED WORTH \$30,000

The filing of a petition by the widow, Mrs. Matilda Robinson in the district court this morning for letters of administration recalls the untimely ending of Brigham M. Robinson who was accidentally shot and killed at his home at Five Points, September 1. The accidental shot was fired from a shotgun as it was being drawn from a camp wagon.

Mrs. Robinson values her husband's estate at a little more than \$30,000, consisting of real property of the value of \$19,500 and personal effects valued at \$11,214.45. The real estate consists of property situated in Weber and Morgan counties and the personal effects are made up of cash deposits in the banks, negotiable paper and stock in certain companies.

The petitioner relates that Mr. Robinson died intestate September 1, 1913, leaving as heirs-at-law herself a son and daughter, J. Brigham Robinson and Fern Mary E. Robinson, the former being 30 years of age and the latter 2 years old.

PEOPLE SHOULD BOIL CITY WATER

Although the report of Sanitary Inspector George Shorten and City Physician Walter Whalen on their findings at the intake of the city water pipe at the mouth of Wheeler creek has not been released for publication, Dr. Whalen gives a hint of the situation by urging citizens to boil all water used for drinking purposes.

He looks upon the present typhoid situation as serious but believes that the prevalence of the disease will be diminished if the water is boiled. A number of startling, unsanitary conditions have been discovered at the source of Ogden's water supply.

DANCING IS A PLEASANT PASTIME

When given on a new floor in a well ventilated hall and with good music, The Five Points Hall has all these essentials and opens to the public tomorrow night, Saturday, September 13. All are cordially invited. (Adv.)

ROCK ASPHALT FOR STREETS OF OGDEN

Rock Asphalt Association has invaded Ogden in opposition to the Barber Asphalt trust. When the association first began business in Salt Lake, that city was paying \$2.55 a square yard for paving; today the price is reduced to \$1.75.

The Rock Asphalt association is a Utah concern representing the producers of rock asphalt in the southeastern part of Utah. Twenty years ago a street was paved in Salt Lake with this rock asphalt and that piece of highway today stands as a testimonial to the merits of the Utah product.

The Rock Asphalt association hopes to make its first demonstration of the value of its product by inducing the city commissioners to allow the J. P. O'Neill Construction company to lay rock asphalt from Washington to Harrison avenue on Twenty-fifth street in carrying out the paving contract the company now has with the city.

A representative of the association wished in Ogden offers to double the guaranteed exacted of the construction company, if rock asphalt is used. He claims rock asphalt is superior to the asphalt heretofore laid in Ogden in that there are no volatile oils in the Utah product to be driven off, leaving the paving an inert, foible mass of sand. He charges that all the test books and even government documents on asphalt have been written by men in the employ of the Barker Asphalt trust, making it necessary for the Utah association to overcome much false information and forcing it to enter the publicity field to get fairly before the people.

Rock asphalt is the product of nature's own laboratory, with the right proportion of asphalt and sand. All that is necessary is to pulverize the rock and then lay and roll it on a concrete base, the result being a pavement for superior to any highway made by the product of the trust.

In England, where the paving has a life of over twenty years as compared with five years in this country, rock asphalt, similar in quality to the Utah article, is employed in surfacing the streets.

SOUTHERN IDAHO IS TO BOOM

G. S. Marshall and family have returned from Cassia Creek, Idaho, and are to make their home permanently at 2461 Quincey avenue, after an absence of three years. They still re-

tain their ranch in Idaho but will live in Ogden.

Mr. Marshall has gone east with eight carloads of lambs which he says are the finest animals ever taken off his range.

Cassin Creek and that part of Idaho, is expecting a land boom when the Saline-to-Burley railroad is built. The dry farmers of that region have grown rich in the last two seasons as the stockmen are highly prosperous.

POORMAN MUST ANSWER TO HIS WIFE

At the request of Sheriff Kerfoot of Vale, Oregon, Deputy Sheriff Charles Ellsworth yesterday afternoon arrested Clarence Poorman. The man is charged with wife desertion which is a felony under the laws of Oregon. He states that he will return to Oregon without requisition papers as he is desirous of settling with his family.

Poorman came to Ogden from Salt Lake and was laying brick at the State Industrial school when apprehended.

ADVENTISTS IN CONFERENCE IN OGDEN

The opening meeting of the annual conference of Seventh-day Adventists for the state of Utah was held last night in the tent at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Jackson avenue. W. E. Farnsworth, president of the California conference, was the speaker of the evening.

Pastor Farnsworth took occasion to review the history of the denomination, and presented some interesting statistics relative to the beginning and development of this organization. He took for his text the Three Angels' messages of Rev. 14:6-12 and emphasized the fact that the people who fulfill this scripture must proclaim to every nation, kindred and people, that the hour of God's judgment is come, that Babylon is fallen and that those who worship the beast spoken of in the thirteenth chapter of Rev., will drink of the unmingled wrath of God. This, he asserted, the Seventh-day Adventists are doing, and presented the following as proof that this people are carrying this message to all the world:

In March, 1844, W. W. Wheeler preached the first sermon in favor of the Seventh-day Sabbath ever given by an Adventist minister. On February 13th, 1865, the first article on this subject, was written and published in a paper known as "The Hope of Israel," by T. M. Preble. The first general meeting was held in first with about 50 present. In 1863 the membership of the denomination was 3,000. The total amount of tithes and offerings for that year was \$8000 or \$2.29 per capita. In 1874 the first missionary was sent to foreign lands.

The records of 1911 show 2464 workers in foreign fields and 2413 in the home land. In the European field where the first missionary went just 23 years ago, there is now a membership of 27,000 with 95 union and local conference organizations.

During the first ten years after the organization of the general conference—1863-1872—the total contribution for the work amounted to \$185,378.60. During the last ten years, from 1902 to 1911 the amount was \$16,130,495.94 or 81 times as much as for the first ten years. The grand total from 1863 to 1911 is \$23,016,483.54. No less remarkable is the growth of the publishing work. The first periodical was published in July, 1849, by James White who cut forty acres of grain by hand for 75 cents per acre to cover the expense of same.

NEW CLEANING COMPANY IS FORMED

The Ma-Belle Cleaning & Dry Works company has filed articles of incorporation in the county clerk's office providing for capital stock of \$5,000, divided into shares of the value of \$1 each. The incorporators are Ed. T. Wilson, F. R. Alden, Mabel C. Alden and W. R. Sken, all of Ogden, and first board of directors are Solly Jacobs, Ed. T. Williams and F. R. Alden.

The company will engage in dyeing, cleaning, repairing, pressing and blocking clothing.

Music was rendered during the evening by Miss Hannah Eklund, Miss Myrtle Gibbons and Ernest Wilson.

Many elegant and useful presents were offered the young couple.

After an extended honeymoon trip to the coast they will be home to their many friends in Salt Lake, after October 1.

Those who were invited were: Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Linhr, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Eklund, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Eklund, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Eklund, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. McBeth, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Osborne, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Greenwell, Mr. and Mrs. F. Gibbons.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Gibbons, Mr. and Mrs. George Barry, Messrs. Carl Eklund and Alvin Barry, Mr. and Mrs. Ashton, Mr. and Mrs. William King of Salt Lake City, Mrs. O. F. Lundgreen of Salt Lake, Mrs. A. L. Sears of Salt Lake, Mr. and Mrs. William Bywater of Salt Lake, Miss Broadbent of Provo, Utah, and Miss Peterson of Provo, Utah, Mr. C. Moore of Green River, Wyo.; and Mr. Coddie of Green River, Wyo.; Mr. and Mrs. O. T. Oney, Mr. and Mrs. N. Bennett, Ernest Wilson, Robert Paine, Thomas Furdie, Misses Adeline Ernstrom, Odell of Salt Lake, Myrtle Gibbons, Pertrude Barry, Jennie Eklund, Hannah Eklund, Nancy Eklund, Vera Lindh, Mr. and Mrs. Schwitter of Bingham, Mr. and Mrs. Will Pickcock, Mr. and Mrs. Mallanay of Salt Lake, J. R. Petersen, Miss Hattie Shaw.

Miss Lorella Whalen entertained 10 guests at a prettily appointed luncheon Monday afternoon at the Weber club in honor of Miss Margaret Sparzo and Miss Ethel Harmon with their bridesmaids and yesterday Miss Daisy Kuhn entertained informally at the Weber club for the two brides-to-be and bridesmaids. Tomorrow night a party will be given for them at the Hermitage by Mrs. R. E. Bristol and Miss Armstrong.

HINLEY-O'BRIEN. Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock James W. O'Brien and Mary Eleanor Hinley were quietly married at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Emma Hinley, 517 Twenty-second street. Only relatives of the bride and intimate friends of the groom were present. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. W. Fleetwood.

The young couple left on the evening train for a short honeymoon, and upon their return will be at home to their friends, after October 1st, at 2457 Jefferson avenue.

Stonewall Jackson Major of Lyman, Wyoming, is the guest of his sister, Mrs. John W. Scowcroft.

Miss Dorothy Browning is well settled in her quarters at Stanford university and anticipates a successful and happy time at this noted school.

WORLD'S MARKETS

Chicago, Sept. 11.—Hogs—Receipts, 28,000; market, 19 to 20c lower. Bulk, \$7.90@8.50; lights, \$8.40@9.15; mixed, \$7.60@9.15; heavy, \$7.40@8.65; rough, \$7.40@7.65; pigs, \$4.25@8.60.

Cattle—Receipts, 6,000; market steady to a shade higher. Beef, \$6.60@7.25; Texas steers, \$6.75@7.85; western steers, \$6.00@7.85; stockers and feeders, \$5.40@7.90; cows and heifers, \$3.60@8.40; calves, \$8.75@11.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 38,000; market steady to a shade higher. Native, \$3.40@4.75; western, \$3.65@4.70; yearlings, \$4.85@5.75; lambs, native, \$5.25@7.50; western, \$5.75@7.65.

Chicago Grain. Sept. 11.—Cash. Wheat No. 2 red, 93¢@94¢; No. 3 red, 91¢@92¢; No. 2 hard, 89¢@90¢; No. 3 hard, 88¢@89¢; No. 1 northern, 91¢@92¢; No. 2 northern, 89¢@90¢; No. 2 spring, 91¢@92¢; No. 3 spring, 88¢@89¢; velvet chaff, 88¢@91¢; durum, 87¢@91¢.

Corn—No. 2, 77¢@78¢; No. 2 white, 77¢@78¢; No. 2 yellow, 77¢@78¢; No. 3, 77¢@78¢; No. 3 white, 77¢@78¢; No. 3 yellow, 77¢@78¢.

Peterson Estate—In the matter of the estate of Petrina Peterson, deceased, Jacob Peterson, the widower, has petitioned the district court for letters of administration. The petition relates that Mrs. Peterson died intestate September 7, 1912, leaving an estate valued at about \$600.

American Articles—The Spargo Book Store company has filed amendments to its articles of incorporation providing for the increase of par value of capital stock from \$1 to \$10 a share.

THE INDIAN IS NOT DYING OUT. The noble red man is not disappearing. He is coming up at the rate of about one percent a year, and the chances are that he will be with us for all time. Excluding Alaska, there are about 266,000 Indians in the country, of whom more than a third are of mixed blood. This does not seem a large number but it is probably about as many as there were at the time Columbus made his first voyage.

At the actual number of Indians when the white man first settled, we are without very complete data. Most reliance is placed on the reports of the early Jesuit missionaries, who wandered far and who noted down with great detail what they saw and learned. All data available lead to the belief that there were no more than 200,000 Indians in this country when the white man came, and possibly not so many. The Indians did not increase rapidly. Their nomadic life and the dangers to which they were exposed kept the population fairly stationary. It is true that the white man's rum and his diseases played havoc with some of the tribes, but nature has a wonderful way of repairing such losses among peoples with normally a low birth rate. It is true that most of the Eastern Indians have disappeared, but some of them went west, where their descendants live to this day.

It is interesting to note that there are 280 tribes reported but of these forty-two are reported as having no member each. This looks more like Indian bravado than ethnic accuracy. There are fifty-three linklike stocks, and these represent what should be called tribes. The Cherokees have over 30,000 members and that is probably the largest number in their history. Although there is a considerable infusion of negro and white blood, it will be remembered that these Indians "joined the confederacy," and some fought for it, with the result that they lost their slaves—Philadelphia Inquirer.

NOTICE

In the District Court of the Second Judicial District, within and for Weber County, State of Utah.

In the matter of the estate of Luella C. Child, Deceased.

Creditors will present their claims, together with vouchers to the undersigned administrator, at the office of R. Sken, First National Bank Bldg., Ogden, Utah, on or before the 10th day of January, 1914.

W. R. Sken, Attorney for Administrator.

Dated this 5th day of September, 1913.

THE CHAGRES RIVER

How That Unruly Winding Stream Has Been Used as a Helping Means of Building the Canal

By Willis J. Abbot, Author of "Panama and the Canal in Picture and Prose" Copyright, 1913, Syndicate Publishing Co., New York. All rights reserved.

For my own part I hold the Chagres River a much maligned stream. Pirates, pioneers, prospectors and even poets have taken their fling at it, but the fact remains that but for it we should not have the Canal—at least according to the American plan. The French looked on it with apprehension, filled with dread of its sudden floods and propensity to bring down great masses of silt and deposit them precisely where they would do the most harm. Accordingly they planned its banishment by damming it high up in the neighborhood of Alhajuela, some miles beyond the boundaries of the Canal Zone, from which point they intended to divert its channel through a ten-mile tunnel under the Cordilleras and thereby lead the erring stream to the Pacific instead of the Atlantic, into which it at present flows.

The Americans approached the Chagres differently. When their survey was completed they found that the river crossed the line of the Canal some twenty-six miles between Gatun and Gamboa, a distance of straight line of about fifteen miles. Manifestly no self-respecting canal would submit to being thus crossed. Adopting the principles of politics, the engineers turned the enemy into a helpful friend. A great dam at Gatun has turned the narrow rushing stream into a lake with an area of 164 square miles. Into every depression of the land, in all directions, the water has backed, or will back when the great flood gates are closed down and the basin allowed to fill. Native villages and isolated huts now clinging to the borders of the river will be submerged and their inhabitants driven to the new lake shores. For what they are losing they are being duly, even liberally, paid, though much of who should go to them is taken by pettifoggery lawyers whose services are wholly useless, but who have persuaded the natives that they are indispensable. Considerable villages, even towns, built by the Commission, like Gorgona with a population of 3,444, will be partly submerged and wholly abandoned to be overgrown by the jungle.

Through this lake the Canal is dredged as a channel is dredged in New York Harbor or through the St. Clair falls above Detroit. The friendly waters of the reformed Chagres form an inland sea, vastly expediting the work of the Canal builders. The sea is blocked at the one end of the dam and locks at Gatun, lest it rush into the Atlantic, and at the other by the locks at Pedro Miguel, lest it dash into the Pacific Ocean. The actual sea level sections of the Canal extend over but fifteen of the fifty miles in length. The rest is filled

by the Chagres, which thus makes the canal possible.

The Chagres is entered from the Atlantic Ocean at San Lorenzo, point some fifteen miles up the coast from Colon. On a crag at the entrance stand the ruins of an old fort, occupying the site of an earlier work which was built in 1601. The river mouth was a place of battle between Indians, Spaniards and Englishmen long before our ruined Jamestown, and before the old Plymouth were founded, was the Atlantic landing place for expeditions bound for the Pacific. Through it Pizarro passed to his lupul, bloody and piratical raids upon Peru. Earlier still Balboa entered there to brave the Isthmian perils in his search for the Pacific. In later years it was the highway for the forty-niners bound for the golden sands of California. The first San Lorenzo fell before the assault of Henry Morton. The second, the ruins of which still stand, was abandoned only about 100 years ago.

At the base of the hill on which the fort stands is the village of Chagres, a cluster of about twenty neat houses surrounding a frame church, with but one store visible and that a primitive saloon in which the modern beer and whiskey signs contrast curiously with the thatched roof and earthen floor. In the days of the gold rush the village is said to have housed as many as 2,000 travelers of a night, in which case the starchy dome of heaven must have been the roof for most of them.

Ascending the river toward Gatun one passes through a primitive tropical jungle. This part of the stream has been untouched by the Canal builders and nothing in future is likely to disturb its primeval simplicity, as the Canal diverts traffic far away from it toward Colon. Natives paddling their cayuses—slim canoe hewn or burned out of a single trunk of a tree, white and blue ducks and cormorants, and, once in a while, an alligator are the only signs of life. The tropical thicket which borders either bank is too dense for any safe creeping things to come down to the water, and though we are told of deer, ant-bears, jaguars, boa-constrictors and other animals, we see none.

Along the upper Chagres are lines of hydrographic stations at which the stage of the water is recorded several times daily and telephoned to the office at the dam. The stream is a habit of sometimes rising forty feet in a few hours and the waters at the Spillway must be prepared to meet the emergency lest the canal itself be swamped under an unmanageable tide.

FRANK CRANER AND WIFE ARE DIVORCED

The divorce case of Nellie M. Craner against Frank E. Craner was heard before Judge Howell in the district court this morning and a decree of divorce granted. The defendant was not present and the decree was given on ex-parte testimony.

Mrs. Craner testified that she married the defendant in 1905 and that they now have three children. For the past year, she claims, the defendant had failed to provide the necessities of life and she has been compelled to earn a living for herself and the children. She also claims that Mr. Craner has been addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors.

The decree provides that Mrs. Craner shall have the care and custody of the minor children and that the defendant shall pay \$27.50 a month alimony, the costs of the suit and attorney fees.

A decree of divorce has been issued in favor of the plaintiff in the case of Maule Lawrence against Henry Lawrence. The parties were married at Kearney, Neb., in 1901, and have two children, the care and custody of whom is awarded to the plaintiff. The defendant is required to pay \$25 a month alimony, costs of suit and attorney fees.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS OF COM-PRESSED AIR.

One of the first uses to which compressed air was put, on a commercial basis, was for mining machinery. In 1849, J. J. Couch, of Philadelphia, invented the first percussion rock drill acting independently of gravity. Though used only experimentally, it embodied the principal mechanical features of the modern machine drills.

Couch's machine, together with the Fowle drill (1849-51) and the Cave (Paris, 1851), was steam-driven and therefore unsuitable for underground work. In 1852, the physicist Colladen proposed the use of compressed air for operating rock drills, in connection with the driving of the Mount Cenis tunnel, in the Western Alps.

His idea was developed by Sommeiller and others between 1852 and 1859 and in 1861-62 an air-compressor plant was first used successfully at that tunnel. It was driven by water power and furnished air for ventilation as well as for drills.

The transmission of power by compressed air thus dates from about the

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